

## ord: They'll clear me yet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (R). — U.S. President Ford today predicted he would be completely cleared by an investigation into his campaign activities during the years he was a Michigan Congressman. In his first public comment on the investigation, he told reporters it was vital that a report by Watergate special prosecutor J. Edgar Hoover proceed as quickly as possible because "the delay is justice denied." Mr. Ford said he is concerned more about clearing his personal reputation than the impact any investigation might have on his attempt to beat his rival Jimmy Carter.

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# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالعمارة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1976 — SHAWWAL 8, 1396

## Sudan court passes death sentences

KHARTOUM, Sept. 30 (R). — A special military court today sentenced two former cabinet ministers to death in their absence for their role in an abortive coup against President Jaafar Nimeiry last July, the Sudan News Agency reported.

The two men — former Prime Minister Sadik Al Mahdi and former Finance Minister Sbarief Al Hindi — were among 26 people being tried by the state security council on charges of waging war against Sudan and trying to overthrow Nimeiry.

Price: 50 fils

## Detector tests to top Israeli officials

IV, Sept. 30 (R). — Top Israeli officials were today subjected to detector tests to find out if they were carrying secret documents, Israeli-U.S. talks concerning oil exploration in the Gulf, police sources said.

Those examined were Moshe Eran, director general of the prime minister's office, Prohomo Avineri, director of the foreign ministry, Meir Rosen, foreign minister's adviser.

Minister Yitzhak Rabin severely criticised public Israeli newspapers for reports of Dr. Rosen's report on a contract between Egypt and an American oil company in the Suez Gulf.

Report said the oil-drilling had a clause that the Arab would respect the Arab economy of Israel.

Rabin did not deny the publication but condemned it.

Other Israeli development day siege by Israeli soldiers in the occupied West bank by compromise.

Moshe Levinger, leader of the Israeli Jews have a "right to settle in biblical Israel," said after authorities agreed to let him on bail by tonight.

Order for his arrest was issued after he violated an order limiting his movement. Military policemen surrounded his home in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish enclave outside Hebron, the rabbi's adherents protective screen around.

Fights broke out between Kiryat Arba residents and today water was thrown by military governor when he came to confer with the rabbi.

While, a 23-year-old Dutch being held on suspicion of a guerrilla attack, was by a Dutch consular official but refused the offer.

Ludina Janssen, who was last Friday on her arrival (Ben Gurion) airport, said questioning that she had been detained by the Popular Front Liberation of Palestine with a group of 12 other Dutch people, it was announced.

She was visited today she the offer of legal counsel, for books, magazines, personal items, as well as a visit by a Dutch official. She had been remanded in custody days before appearing in court.

## Catholic commission slams use of torture by Rhodesian forces

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AFP). — The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace today issued a 95-page dossier here alleging "abduction, torture and death" in the anti-guerrilla war by the country's forces.

The dossier said that "the suffering of blacks at the hands of 'vermin forces' were 'no more than those publicised by the government as perpetrated by insurgents'."

The dossier detailed cases of assault by security forces, the use of electric shocks on the genitals and water torture. It also questioned the circumstances under which curfew breakers were killed.

The document was the second probe into cases of alleged brutality by Rhodesian security forces against black civilians published by the Catholic Commission.



COURTESY LUNCHEON — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hosts a luncheon at the U.S. mission to the U.N. in New York in honour of the heads of delegations of Arab states on Wednesday. From left are Prince Saud Ibn Faisal Al Saud, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad. (AP wirephoto).

## Confusion rages in U.N.

### Commitment exists for black head of Rhodesia transitional government

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declared today that a commitment already exists for an immediate black majority interim government, with a black prime minister, in Rhodesia.

His remark, in a major address before the U.N. General Assembly, reopened the confusion and controversy over what has been specifically agreed by blacks and whites as to the nature of a Rhodesia peace settlement.

It is generally agreed, following Dr. Kissinger's 11-day African shuttle earlier this month, that there should be a swift establishment of an interim government to oversee the transition to full black majority rule in Rhodesia over the next two years.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said last Friday, in a "surrender speech" broadcast around the world, that Dr. Kissinger had asked him to accept five proposals, including one outlining an interim government that would leave control of the army and police in the hands of whites.

On Sunday, the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique jointly rejected that programme, saying that to accept it would be tantamount to legalising colonial and racist structures.

On Monday, Mr. William Rogers, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told reporters that Mr. Smith's outline for an interim government was simply a Rhodesian negotiating position and that the actual structure of the provisional administration has yet to be determined.

But in a reference to the Rhodesia dispute in his U.N. speech today, Dr. Kissinger said:

"Let us not lose sight of what has been achieved: A commitment to majority rule within two years; a commitment to form immediately a transitional government with an African majority in the cabinet and an African prime minister; a readiness to follow this with a constitutional conference to define the legal framework of an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

The U.S. secretary of state told the General Assembly that the people of Southern Africa now face a supreme challenge in the search for a peaceful settlement of Rhodesia's future.

But a statement rejecting the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia put forward by Dr. Kissinger was issued in the Mozambique capital by a man identified as deputy political commissar of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA). ZIPA organisation conducts its guerrilla war against Rhodesian government forces from Mozambique.

The statement, issued by Mr. Dzinane Machingura, said that "under no circumstances are we prepared to share power with racists and fascists."

Dr. Kissinger, recently back from an intensive round of shuttle diplomacy in the area, also said South African leaders had shown wisdom in facilitating a peaceful solution.

In addition, he praised Britain for its announced willingness to assemble a black-white conference to discuss establishing an interim government for Rhodesia which would supervise the breakaway British colony's advance into the

era of black majority rule.

Dr. Kissinger today met Mr. Ivor Richard, British Ambassador to the U.N., to discuss Mr. Richard's role as proposed chairman of such a conference. Mr. Richard said he thought a peaceful solution to the Rhodesia problem was "certainly a realistic possibility."

In London, British sources "did not exclude" a meeting in South Africa between Mr. Ian Smith and Mr. Ted Rowlands, the Minister of State at the London Foreign Office.

Mr. Rowlands is currently in Gaborone, attending Botswana's 10th independence anniversary celebrations.

In Salisbury, a Rhodesian spokesman said Mr. Smith would lead the government delegation to the British-proposed conference.

But the government insisted that the talks should not constitute a full-scale constitutional conference. This statement was seen as initial sparring by the white-minority administration.

Britain's proposals for the conference were criticised by Tanzania. It said London still wanted to play a role which fell short of Britain's responsibilities as the colonial power involved and left Mr. Smith among the main actors.

An official of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's wing of the divided African National Council (ANC) said the Rhodesian nationalist leader would lead a delegation to the conference.

Bishop Muzorewa has been living in self-imposed exile from Rhodesia for more than a year and is due to return to the country soon.

Mr. Smith's spokesman could not shed further light today on where the conference would be held.

He said the first black-white conference would deal only with ways of implementing the British-American proposals which Prime Minister Ian Smith publicly accepted last Friday.

In Gaborone Bishop Abel Muzorewa said today that he would return to Rhodesia on Sunday for the first time in more than a year. He said he wanted to meet his supporters on the executive of the ANC.

Bishop Muzorewa said he had received no invitation as yet to attend the talks announced yesterday by Britain on moves towards majority rule in Rhodesia, but was sure his movement would be invited.

Leader of the other ANC faction is Dr. Joshua Nkomo who is also in Gaborone for Botswana's independence celebrations. Bishop Muzorewa said he would not attempt to meet Mr. Nkomo.

However he said: "I have told others that they should encourage Mr. Nkomo to see me."

"When we were both in Mauritius for the Organisation of African Unity conference, he avoided me for five days," he said.

The report was published simultaneously in London by the Catholic Institute for International Relations.

## Fighting rages in Ras Al Metn

### Gemayel announces coming drive against Aley

BIKFAYA, Lebanon, Sept. 30 (Agencies). — Rightwing Lebanese forces intend to launch an offensive against the Palestinian and leftist headquarters at Aley, a rightwing commander said today. Mr. Amine Gemayel, commander of the Phalange Party's militiamen in the Metn mountains, announced the coming drive to an Agence France Presse correspondent after the successful two-day battle for the Metn mountains.

Isolated bands of Palestinian commandos fought for survival in shell-scarred hills east of Beirut today, trapped by Syrian forces who virtually took over this strategic mountain region in a 36 hour blitzkrieg.

The Syrian drive pushed the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies out of Qarnayel and a dozen other towns in the Christian heartland of Mount Lebanon.

Only Ras Al Metn in the south held out against the Syrian tanks and troops battling down the slopes of Mount Nisne to link with Lebanese rightwing forces pushing in from the northwest.

Even in Ras Al Metn the Palestinian commandos appeared to be cut off today.

The Voice of Palestine radio charged that there had been new Syrian and rightwing attacks in the mountains this afternoon.

It said Syrian troops had succeeded in entering Shbeniyeh, the hometown of President Elias Sarkis, after a four-hour battle. At the same time, it said, rightist troops were attacking Ras Al-Metn.

The Phalangist radio reported fierce fighting at Ras Al Metn and said rightist forces were advancing towards the town.

"The town is expected to fall any minute now," the Phalangist radio added.

But the Voice of Palestine radio said the rightist forces had been checked in the fighting there.

There were signs meanwhile that new peace moves were under way to halt the 18-month-old civil war — with a major bargaining counter dramatically dashed from the hands of the leftists and Palestinians by their second severe military defeat in seven weeks.

Two senior officials who represent the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Syrian capital of Damascus returned hurriedly to Beirut today for consultations.

Radio Beirut, which is controlled by Lebanese leftists, reported that the Syrian government had offered a ceasefire.

The heavy fighting in the mountains left the front lines of the conflict straighter, simpler and shorter.

It could lead to the reopening of the main highway from Beirut which meets the Syrian lines near the mountain resort of Sofar and runs on through the Bakaa valley to Damascus.

That highway may now become the effective demarcation line between the area held by the mainly Christian rightists and that controlled by the mainly Moslem left.

From Ras Al Metn and Hammana in the south to Mtein and Aintoura in the north, the Palestinians and leftists had held a deep salient of mountain country which is populated mainly by Maronite Christians.

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested today a preparatory conference to discuss the structure of future Middle East peace negotiations.

Step-by-step negotiations over the past three years had brought the parties to a point where comprehensive solutions seemed possible, he told the U.N. General Assembly.

Referring to her proposal five years ago for the Indian Ocean to be declared a zone of peace, she said that, with notable exceptions, it had been treated with indifference.

Without naming the United States, which has so far blocked U.N. membership for Angola and Vietnam, she expressed "dissatisfaction and dismay" at the use of the veto to bar qualified nations.

Reflecting Third World demands for a new economic order, Mrs. Bandaranaike said political achievement would be meaningless if it did not lead to ultimate gains in the economic sphere.

"It has been the unfortunate experience of the developing countries, however, that despite two decades of pious promises of partnership and inter-dependence, no real partnership has been possible — only that the strong have become stronger."

Discussing non-alignment, which she said now embraced two and a half billion people and 86 nations, she said there were still some who regarded it as a new alignment or even a new trend.

Its crux, however, was that member nations did not "circumscribe their foreign policy options by the alignment with any camp."

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The United States is prepared to participate in an early resumption of the work of the Geneva conference," he declared.

"We think a preparatory conference might be useful for a discussion of the structure of future negotiations, but we are open to other suggestions. Whatever steps are taken must be carefully prepared so that once the process begins the nations concerned will advance steadily towards agreement."

"The groundwork that has been laid represents an historic opportunity. The United States will do all it can to assure that by the time this assembly meets next year it will be possible to report significant further progress towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," he promised.

There has been no Middle East peace agreement since the Egyptian-Israeli pact of September 1975, under which Israel surrendered key passes in the Sinai Desert and both countries agreed the Middle East dispute should not be solved by force.

Dr. Kissinger made similar points yesterday at a luncheon for heads of Arab delegations to the U.N. General Assembly.

U.S. officials said Dr. Kissinger had nothing specific in mind when he referred to new conditions for peace and agreed that there have been no recent developments that made the situation more hopeful now than it was six months ago.

Dr. Kissinger yesterday reiterated the U.S. position that any settlement must be a durable one and must satisfy the legitimate interests of each nation and people — a reference to the Palestinian people — in the area.

In his speech before the General Assembly today Dr. Kissinger turned to the "overwhelming tragedy" of Lebanon. He said that the U.S. strongly supported that country's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and opposed partition.

All members of the U.N. and all the conflicting parties had an obligation to support the efforts of President Elias Sarkis to restore peace and turn energies to rebuilding the nation, and U.N. agencies could play an important role in the reconstruction effort.

Mr. Fahmi gave no other details but Egyptian officials said the foreign minister's mission was linked with the latest developments in Lebanon.

The Egyptian envoy who returns home tomorrow, also spent an hour with M. Jean Francois-Poncet, President Giscard d'Estaing's chief aide at the Elysee Palace.

The French president recently renewed France's offer to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

In a related development, Syria has threatened to boycott the mini-Arab summit on Lebanon proposed [Continued on page 6]

## In U.N. speech

### Kissinger suggests preparatory Mid-East peace conference

### Mrs Bandaranaike: non-aligned movement will support people of South Africa, Palestine

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30 (R). — Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike today promised the non-aligned movement would support the peoples of Southern Africa if they were driven to the "ultimate solution" through armed struggle.

Addressing the General Assembly, she said all initiatives towards a just solution of the problems of that region were welcome, as long as they were "genuinely designed to expedite the transition from obduracy to reason."

"At the same time, I should make it clear that, if reason were to fail and the peoples of Africa were forced to resort to the ultimate solution through armed struggle, every non-aligned nation will stand solidly behind them."

Speaking as prime minister of Sri Lanka and as current chairman of the non-aligned group of nations, she declared: "Resistance movements by the oppressed peoples in South Africa and Rhodesia have now reached the stage of national uprisings."

In remarks directed at Israel, but without naming that country, she said no nation, "even if it has powerful patrons, can today embark on a policy of expansion and alteration of the political, demographic and cultural character of a region, or persist in a denial of the inalienable rights of a whole nation, without incurring the denunciation and condemnation of human society."

The Sri Lanka premier said the alignment with any camp.



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## Rabin and Kissinger have electoral worries

The latest contribution to the veritable stream of statements flowing out of Israel about the nature of a prospective settlement with the Arabs came from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin said that the bloc of four Gush Etzion settlements in the West Bank would not be given under any peace agreement with the Arabs. The use of the word 'peace' was of course superfluous, since such a condition makes peace impossible.

This was a new and stiff escalation of the Israeli government's position. In the past, Mr. Rabin has said similar things about Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights, but this is the first time that the Israeli prime minister comes out to say openly that any part of the West Bank, other than Jerusalem, was not negotiable.

Paradoxically, Mr. Rabin's tough sounding declaration coincided with a statement by Dr. Kissinger that conditions now exist for the resumption of peace efforts in the Middle East.

One would hardly think so, from what the Israelis have been saying. One likely explanation for Mr. Rabin's hawkish transformation is that the Labour Party is worried by the threat posed by the opposition rightwing Likud bloc. The next round of general elections in Israel is not due till October, of next year, yet it is becoming a growing preoccupation for the ruling Labour Alignment which can sense an erosion of its position. Mr. Rabin is already stepping up his appearances around the country along with his rhetoric.

In the past, the Israeli premier had implied he would not have minded the inconvenience of having to obtain a Jordanian visa to visit the Gush Etzion settlers. Mr. Rabin probably feels that to compete with the Likud he has to sound and be more hawkish himself. Of course, one might view Mr. Rabin's declaration as a bargaining card in any forthcoming peace talks. That, however, does not constitute a serious explanation as it is impossible for an Israeli politician, especially the prime minister, to retract such a statement once it is made.

Dr. Kissinger's motives are less transparent. United States officials remarked that Dr. Kissinger was not referring to any specific conditions, and that there had been no major development in the area that made a settlement any more feasible than it had been six months ago.

Dr. Kissinger has said, moreover, that a comprehensive and not a partial settlement, is what he had in mind. The present divisions in the Arab world make that possibility more, not less remote than the last time the American secretary of state was in the Middle East. To make matters even more confusing, Dr. Kissinger hinted that any settlement must satisfy the "legitimate interests" of all nations and people in the area, which was immediately taken to be a reference to the Palestinians, who are at present at the lowest ebb of their strength for years.

The indomitable Dr. Kissinger returned to press the point the very next day, saying that: "The United States is prepared to participate in an early resumption of the work of the Geneva conference."

It is clear of course that the secretary of state wants to make a grand exit and would like another crack at the Middle East problem before he leaves office. Yet he must have something more substantial up his sleeve, otherwise he would not be making such statements. Perhaps he hopes that the Palestinians will be more willing to compromise in their weakened state and, the Middle East being the shifting political arena that it is, that the Arab states might close ranks if a realistic peace agreement was within reach that would solve the perennial problem of the area.

Yet the difficulty lies precisely in obtaining a realistic solution. The Israelis have stepped up their demands and are less willing to compromise than ever, nor is Dr. Kissinger in a position to put serious pressure on the Israelis, since he has only slightly more than a month left in office. One is forced to conclude that all Dr. Kissinger can do — if he does indeed get the peace talks moving again — is to bring off a partial agreement that will shift the focus of the problem from the primary issues to details or interpretations of the agreements. But all that is good for is to improve President Ford's chances of being re-elected.

So it looks very much like the Middle East can look forward to another clever conjuring trick in the Kissinger style; some spectacular results but not necessarily deep reaching ones are indicated.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Criticising the Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's call for an urgent Arab summit on Lebanon. Al Ra'i says Egypt's call for a summit to be held within 48 hours to tackle the problem of Lebanon stems more from emotional rather than serious motives. The paper asks why Arab policy always evade facing real problems but jumps forward in what may be called "leaping into the dark?"

Al Ra'i goes on to say that the policy for holding Arab summits, since the first top-level meeting was initiated, stems from two reasons: first, to call Arab regimes to observe a kind of truce in internal conflicts some of which, like the conflict in Yemen, were exorbitantly expensive, and secondly, to cover up for defeats, such as happened in June, 1967, under the guise of Arab solidarity.

Such reasons, Al Ra'i says, do not apply to the present call for an Arab summit within 48 hours, or 48 days for that matter. It says that a summit to be held within 48 hours to tackle the problem of Lebanon and the Palestine resistance have been bleeding for the last 18 months but those who call for a summit only now take notice.

Al Dustour thinks the speech of the French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud at the United Nations General Assembly on the Lebanese crisis may be the first address by any foreign personality to tackle the roots of the tragedy and suggest sound formulae to put an end to the bloody situation there.

The French foreign minister has focussed the light on the core of the Lebanese problem when he linked its solution with the necessary implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

## U. of J.'s new board sworn in Premier Badran discusses local affairs with govern



His Majesty King Hussein listens to Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, during the swearing-in ceremony Thursday of the new Board of Trustees of the University of Jordan.

AMMAN (JNA). — The members of the new board of trustees of the University of Jordan were sworn in before His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Hashemite Court on Thursday afternoon.

Speaking on the occasion, His Majesty stressed the necessity for cooperation between the University of Jordan and the Yarmuk University and said that the suitable scientific atmosphere should be provided to students to enable them to profit to the maximum from their studies and later to put their knowledge to the service of their country.

The new board, which was appointed by royal decree on Sept. 5, is headed by Mr. Ahmad Touqan as president, and includes the membership of the following:

Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf,

## Credit Corporation loans JD 27,360 to Ramtha farmers

RAMTHA (JNA). — Total loans advanced to farmers here by the Ramtha branch of the Agricultural Credit Corporation this year reached JD 27,360.

The loans were used for purchase of agricultural equipment, to set up poultry farms and to encourage farmers to plant olive trees and vines and increase their production. The Director of the Ramtha branch, Mr. Mohammad Aref Haddad, said Thursday.

The loans are part of the corporation's policy designed to support and activate agriculture during the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Hindi concluded.

## Resignation of Salem accepted

AMMAN (JNA). — A royal decree was issued Thursday approving the recommendation made by Premier Mudar Badran, in his capacity as defence minister, to accept the resignation of Abboud Salem, Commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, from his post.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling

prices in Jordanian fils:		
U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	554.0	560.0
French franc	67.5	67.7
German mark	135.4	135.8
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound	104.1	105.8
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.5

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AMMAN (JNA) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over a meeting of all the administrative governors (mutassaref) at the Ministry of the Interior on Thursday.

The meeting reviewed the problems the governors face in the exercise of their daily duties and the means to solve them, taking into consideration the interests of the public.

Mr. Badran stressed the need to hold similar periodic meetings and called on the governors to avoid routine and centralisation during the exercise of their functions.

The prime minister then emphasised some points of public interest. The government, he said, has implemented the major part of the public services projects it has set for itself, and has in part solved the question of water shortage but will continue work to solve it radically.

Concerted efforts between the government and the public are needed to solve the water shortage problem, the prime minister said. Water waste should be avoided, in

particular in the two governorates south, where the shortage is most acutely felt.

The government this year has drilled, in Amman alone, 20 water wells which have yielded fairly good results.

Turning his attention to the shortage in cement, Mr. Badran said that to solve this problem the government has freed cement imports and has fixed the prices of imported and local cement, in addition to increasing the production capacity of the existing cement factory.

Providing the country with the required quantities of cement has cost and is still costing the government a large amount of money, Mr. Badran said.

Two cement factories, one in the north and the other in the south, will be constructed.

The Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar, had welcomed the prime minister at the opening of the meeting and reviewed its activities and achievements ministry.

Mr. Arar outlined a plan to reorganise the Ministry of the Interior and its various departments, said that some of the administrative governors be reconsidered to give more leeway and enable them to participate more actively in planning of the governorate and its various projects.

In addition to the administrative governors the meeting, presided by the under-secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, the director of the Public Security Department.

## French-Arab Society president praises King Hussein's policies

AMMAN (JNA). — The President of the French-Arab Society, M. Louis Terrenoire, has praised His Majesty King Hussein on his outstanding courage.

In a statement to JNA in Paris on Wednesday the president said that history has proved the sincerity of King Hussein's dedication to Arab causes and that His Majesty spares no effort to realise the objectives and aspirations of the Arab nation.

He added that Jordan, under the leadership of H.M. King Hussein, has always been in the forefront of serving issues and in particular the Palestine cause.

## 15 new industries to be set up

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has given the green light for the establishment of fifteen new industries in the kingdom, ministry sources said Thursday.

The decision was adopted by the Committee of the Plan of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in its Thursday meeting.

The new industries, whose total capital exceeds JD 1.5 million, are to employ more than 300 workers.

## National Briefs

● AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday delegated the Governor of Balqa, Mr. Ahmad Maqayleh, to present his condolences to the Abu Baqar family on the death of former member of parliament, the late Abdul Karim Abu Baqar. Prime Minister Mudar Badran, delegated the Balqa director of police for the same purpose.

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent a cable of thanks to Prime Minister Mudar Badran in reply to Mr. Badran's cable of good wishes on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, received the Sudanese and United Kingdom ambassadors to Jordan on Thursday.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran heads the meeting of the administrative governors Thursday. The Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, can be seen at the premier's right.

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## Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 3:	Channel 6:
10.00 Quran	20.00 News in Arabic	19.30 News in Hebrew
10.15 Religious talk	19.30 Religious programme	19.45 Varieties
10.30 Cartoons	20.30 Arabic series	20.30 Please sir
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica	21.30 Reportage	21.00 Zero one
11.00 Three stooges		21.10 Family at war
11.15 Arabic series		22.00 News in English
11.45 Religious programme		22.15 The rookies
12.00 Big valley		(On both channels)
13.00 Arabic series		
18.00 Programme review		
18.05 Cartoons		
18.30 Star soccer		

## Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Cairo (EA)	8.00 Cairo (EA)
10.00 Cairo	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	11.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
10.30 Kuwait	14.05 Aqaba (SA)
10.30 Athens Madrid (KLM)	16.10 Kuwait
11.30 Frankfurt	16.20 Jeddah, Medina, Tref (SAA)
12.00 Aqaba (SA)	16.45 Cairo
14.45 Damascus (SA)	17.05 Jeddah, Medina, Tabuk (SAA)
18.00 Baghdad, Dhahran	17.45 Paris
18.15 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)	18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	
20.00 Kuwait	
20.30 Tehran	
22.55 Doha, Muscat	

## Market Prices

Market Prices	Radio
Apples (double red): 100-140	(On 856 KHZ)
Apples (golden): 60-100	7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
Apples (starken): 100-140	7.30 News bulletin
Bell pepper: 100-140	7.40 News reel
Bananas: 170-200	8.00 Sign off
Carrots: 40-60	12.00 Pop session (Part I)
Cauliflower: 90-110	1.00 News summary
Cabbages: 50-70	1.03 Pop session (Part II)
Cucumbers (small): 80-120	2.00 News bulletin
Cucumbers (large): 50-80	2.15 Radio magazine
Eggplant (small): 20-45	2.30 Doctor at large
Eggplant (large): 60-90	3.00 Concert hour
Figs (green): 70-100	4.00 Old favourites
Figs (blue): 120-160	4.30 Easy listening
Green beans: 120-160	5.00 Special feature
Garlic (dry, large): 250-300	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
Grapes (green): 140-180	6.00 News summary
Grapes (black): 150-180	6.03 Listener's choice
Hot pepper: 140-180	6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
Lemon (green): 90-120	7.00 News bulletin
Lemon (yellow): 90-120	7.10 News reel
Marrow (small): 70-100	7.30 Sign off
Marrow (regular): 40-70	
Muskmelon: 80-120	
Onions (dry, imp.): 90-120	
Onions (green): 160-200	
Okra (red): 120-180	
Okra (green): 120-180	
Spinach: 60-100	
Raddish: 40-60	
String beans: 130-170	
Potatoes (local): 90-120	
Parsley: 30	
Pomegranates: 70-100	
Peaches: 180-220	
Wild cucumbers: 30-50	

## Emergencies

Doctors:  
Habib Iskandar Armanos (38680)  
Ra'afat Ammari (39587)  
Pharmacies:  
Yared (72778)  
Grand (64511)  
Lubna (44944)  
Al Sha'b (23138)  
Taxis:  
Hussein (21776)  
Khayam (41541)  
University (61001)  
Amir (71051)



## military presence abroad may become big election issue

NGTON, D.C. (CSM). — United States has 450,000 troops abroad and that may be a factor in the presidential election.

President Ford and Democratic challenger Carter express sharp differences over defense costs and so in rival party platforms. The issue of foreign policy and defense will be the subject of the second Ford-Carter television debate.

Foreign policy in this field is on the election result. Carter, cheering National Guard troops here, Mr. Ford ridiculed the idea that overseas troops be brought home or the defense budget cut.

Carter cannot retreat from the issue of freedom if we are to be free here at home. "Phased withdrawal" he says is code words for "voicing."

In Georgia, press conference in July Governor Carter "carefully staged withdrawal" and said he "would restore of our troops from overseas. We still have too many bases and troops," he said.

Democratic platform says: "We can reduce present spending by about \$5 billion." However, it is based on "careful estimates" to "reassure our allies," the platform says.

Republican platform calls for a national defense second to none and "a period of sustained increase in our defense efforts." The issue of the controversy over the bomber (now postponed) is a national action after the fact. It promises: "We will increase our army to 16 divisions."

President Ford denied charges that he was skimming defense funds. He said he was returning to the issue.

President Ford has repeatedly said that he is not a "democratic congress" sympathizer with Yugoslav feeling defense budgets. He told the applauding "Guard Association," a de-

cade of congresses had "chopped away at America's defense budgets cutting more than \$50 billion from defense appropriations over the last 120 years."

The big defense issue leads directly to America's posture in world affairs. For example, with 42,000 troops in South Korea, there has been an axe-murder of two American soldiers there over trimming a poplar tree that could have precipitated a Korean war.

The privately-financed Centre for Defense Information estimates the U.S. has from 661 to 686 nuclear weapons in Korea, from tactical shells up to large strategic bombs.

On June 23, Governor Carter told the Foreign Policy Association in New York that he favoured phased withdrawal "over a time span to be determined after consultation with both South Korea and

Japan." He criticised the South Korean government for "internal oppression."

Europeans watch with interest. U.S. troops in Europe are supposed to be the trip-wire to assure American nuclear protection against Soviet invasion.

"The American army does not keep 41,000 men in South Korea mainly for the sake of the South Koreans," explained the London Economist, Aug. 28.

"They are there mainly because of Japan — because a still almost militarily-naked Japan ... would hate to see communist troops only 100 miles away across the Tsushima Straits; and because most of the rest of us would hate to see a Japanese army suddenly expanded six times over ..."

"It is the American commitment to Japan that has led to the entangling commitment in Korea."

## Croatian reactionaries force wedge between Yugoslavia and United States

VIENNA, (CSM). — Yugoslav relations with the United States have taken a nosedive as a result of the recent hijack of an American airliner by Croatian extremists.

It is difficult to recall any time since the early 1950s when Yugoslav officials have adopted so harsh a line against the U.S.

There have been periodic mutual upsets since Belgrade's break with Stalin opened door to increasingly friendly relations with the U.S. and the West in general, but these were rarely long-lasting, and they did not approach the level of the current sharp reaction.

Now Yugoslavia has gone so far as to accuse the U.S. of tacit support for the hijackers, a charge that a U.S. embassy spokesman in Belgrade rejected as totally without foundation.

Western diplomats who have sympathized with Yugoslav feelings about the apparently unrestricted activities of émigré groups in Western countries were surprised

by the uncompromising nature of Belgrade's protest.

It is not the first time the Yugoslav government has accused "influential reactionary circles" in America of hostility to Yugoslavia because of its non-alignment.

Two months ago, President Tito, complaining of outside "pressures," named U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade Laurence H. Silberman as the "initiator" of an anti-Yugoslav campaign. The charge arose from the imprisonment of an American citizen and the Embassy's successful efforts to secure his release.

In this atmosphere, angry Yugoslav reactions to the Croatian hijack were predictable. The present protest, however, goes well beyond the Yugoslav leader's criticisms of an ambassador involved in a single individual case.

The indictment levelled at the U.S. included a scarcely veiled threat that "normal relations" are incompatible with the circum-



The Statue of Liberty -- tarnished with age?

stances surrounding the Sept. 16 hijacking.

But, before judgement is passed on the affair and positions barbed, the Yugoslav reaction needs to be seen against the current political background in that country.

Yugoslav leaders and people generally are only too well aware that the end of an era of assured stability is nearing.

The leaders who will take over when President Tito is no longer at the helm express confidence that the transition has been secured by establishment of a collective presidency.

Talks this correspondent had in all the Yugoslav republics this summer, with local leaders as well as ordinary folk, revealed that the rivalries and tensions that flared between various national groups in the early 1970s have abated. Republican equality has become a substantive thing.

Nonetheless, anxiety for the post-Tito future helps to make Belgrade doubly sensitive to any-

thing smacking of "interference" or hostility, or tolerance of its extreme adversaries abroad.

Extremist Croatian émigré groups have, in recent years:

— Infiltrated a band of 19 terrorists into Yugoslavia. They killed 13 security troops before being slain or captured themselves.

— Murdered Yugoslav diplomats in West Germany and Sweden.

— Bombed a Yugoslav train.

— Blown up a Yugoslav airliner over Czechoslovakia.

— Made a bomb attempt against President Tito only a few months ago.

These groups are largely remnants, or sons of the notorious Ustaška who headed a Croatian puppet regime under Nazi occupation in World War II and carried out widespread massacres of the Serb minority there.

In the Yugoslav view they are not ordinary political dissidents and should not be regarded as such.

## How far does liberty really extend in United States?

NEW YORK, (CSM). — "For 38 years the FBI has had under blanket surveillance," youthful, soft-spoken Cathy Perkins, a staff member of the Socialist Workers Party.

"If they had any proof at all that we were violent they would have brought indictments long ago," she tells a visitor to her office in a dingy, riverfront factory building here that serves as headquarters for the 2,500-member party.

FBI files which a federal judge ordered to be turned over to the mostly youthful socialist group have disclosed what party members call a "systematic campaign" of illegal harassment against them by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including burglaries, warrantless wiretaps, infiltration of informers, and monitoring of mail — all of which they claim is sheer political harassment and interference with lawful political activities.

As a result, the Socialist Workers Party brought a \$39 million damage suit against the FBI alleging widespread illegal activities. The files prompted the current criminal investigation by the U.S. Justice Department against FBI agents allegedly involved in the wrongdoing.

FBI officials decline to discuss the investigation, which is being conducted by the Justice Department's civil rights division. Justice Department officials also reveal little about the secret grand jury proceedings, but they do confirm that FBI agents in several cities are involved and some agents have been granted immunity from prosecution to testify in the case, a method frequently used by prosecutors to implicate others in a conspiracy.

Published reports have indicated that a number of high-ranking FBI officials may be implicated in

the investigation because they gave at least tacit approval for the surreptitious entries carried out against militant groups.

According to bureau files turned over to the Socialist Workers Party, the FBI staged 29 burglaries on the party's Manhattan headquarters between 1960 and 1966; however, the five-year statute of limitations has expired on these, explain Justice Department officials, thus ruling out any criminal action.

Until recently, it was generally believed that the bureau had ceased using burglaries to obtain evidence in 1966; however, Justice Department officials recently uncovered new FBI documents showing that illegal entries were resumed in New York City after J. Edgar Hoover's passing in 1972.

Many of the burglaries staged by the FBI were reportedly aimed at locating members of the Weather Underground, a militant anti-war group which bureau officials hoped to link to foreign espionage operations.

According to reports, the Justice Department has no evidence that the FBI's search for members of the Weather Underground was motivated by the group's purported links to foreign governments.

Members of the Socialist Workers Party insist that theirs is a nonviolent organization whose purpose is to replace capitalism with socialism. They do not represent any foreign government, they insist.

Justice Department officials say there is some question as to whether the FBI has legal authority to make surreptitious entries when foreign espionage is not involved. This is what one official calls "a grey area" of the law but which others call a "legal nicety" to cover up illegal activities.

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# Growth catches up with U.S.A.'s southern states but awaits national recognition

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA (C-SM). — Jimmy Carter's chugging up from Georgia, White-House-or-bust, has focused new attention on the south's growing economic clout.

Southern job power and manufacturing power have been a long time coming, but today they are enriching cities like Birmingham, Atlanta, and Dallas/Ft. Worth with industries and talented people that a few years ago might have located in the north or mid-west instead.

The states of the so-called "sun belt" have shown spectacular growth rates since 1960, although the recession gave the southeast a buffeting.

And the growth pattern started much earlier.

"Both the southeast and the southwest have been growing very rapidly since Reconstruction," says John F. Kain, chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning at Harvard University.

It has been catch-up ball all the way, Dr. Kain and other economists emphasise. The south was suffering the devastation of the U.S. Civil War and its aftermath just as the north's industrial development took off, and the resulting gap has not yet been quite erased.

Throughout the south, per capita income has climbed from 63 per cent of the national average in 1959 to 83 per cent today. Individual income in the southeast in 1975 was \$4,926, while it was \$6,131 in the Great Lakes states and \$6,411 in the middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania among others), according to U.S. Department of Commerce figures. Per capita income in the southwest was \$5,265 in 1975.

Even within the sun belt, significant income differences exist. Some urban areas flourish, while grinding rural poverty remains.

The southeast was hit hard by

the recession. Construction, and related industries such as furniture and building materials, were especially affected. The region appears now to be getting back on the growth path.

"In the long run, one should expect the southeast to return to its previous pattern of growth relative to the nation," the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta says in an analysis of the recession's effects on the region. "The advantages of location and operating costs which have been conducive to economic growth here remain unchanged."

And that growth is impressive. According to government statistics analysed in a recent issue of Business Week, the southeast and southwest led the national average in growth rates of population, real personal income, and manufacturing employment for the period 1960-75.

Startlingly, manufacturing employment rose 43.3 per cent in the southeast and 67.3 per cent in the southwest during the period, while New England showed a decline of 9 per cent and the middle Atlantic states a drop of 13.7 per cent.

Not only are U.S. industries investing in and migrating to the south, but foreign industry is making the lion's share of its U.S. investments there.

Availability of land and water, a work force with a reputation for diligence, and favourable tax treatment have helped spur the industrial growth here—but one of the biggest factors has been air conditioning. Since its introduction around 1920, it has taken the sting out of climate and enticed many northern individuals and companies.

One southern city which is actively beckoning northern companies is Birmingham. The city's fresh face is a sharp contrast to its enduring reputation as a dirty, racially-troubled, industrial city. The heavy industry, the iron and steel plants, are still here, but so

are retailers, distribution centres, and the University of Alabama at Birmingham, which flourishes on what was once a 260-acre area of urban dilapidation.

"We have come from a point where people were sick about what was going on to being pretty happy with what they have wrought," says Don A. Newton, executive vice president of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce.

The Birmingham of the early 1960s, of Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor and confrontation between blacks and whites, has given way to cooperation between the races. The city's black population is not satisfied with where they are, but they are pleased with the progress which has been made.

Says Kenneth R. Daniel, president of American Cast Iron Pipe Company and a long-time Birmingham resident:

"We have come a tremendous distance because of a concerned group of fairly substantial citizens, both black and white. There has been a tremendous resurgence in downtown Birmingham in the last 10 years. We visualise it as a commercial and financial centre," Mr. Daniel declares.

Birmingham Mayor David Vann, who as a liberal young lawyer engineered Bull Connor's ouster from city government, points to one bellwether in the city's changing racial climate: "When Martin Luther King was assassinated (in 1968), Birmingham didn't blow up. Blacks and whites together had a memorial march."

Today, three blacks serve on the city council, elected by white voters as well as black.

Birmingham has moved rapidly ahead economically in the last few years, but Atlanta remains "the core of industrial activity for the southeast," according to Robert S. Geer, head of the Southern Railway's industrial development department.

One southern city where progress has been slower is New Orleans. This old, graceful city struggles with special problems as it tries to keep up with the muscular progress of other metropolitan areas in the south.

The fact that New Orleans, founded in 1718, is so old, "lends character to the city and imposes an ever-increasing obligation to retain its historical quality," says Mayor Moon Landrieu in an interview. "That becomes both a limiting factor and an impetus to economic growth and development. It has helped tourism but it has not helped manufacturing."

New Orleans has a soft economic base, the mayor admits. Its chief economic asset is its port, which is the second largest in the U.S. About 60 per cent of the city's income flows from the port, with 30 per cent coming from to-

urism and 10 per cent from industry.

Unemployment is high, especially among minorities, women, and young people, and more people here live at or below the poverty level than just about any other U.S. city.

The mayor sees the New Orleans Superdome, a convention centre as well as a sports facility, as a drawing card which will help the city get its share of that business. He also points to the good mass transit system and the fact that downtown New Orleans lives at night, at least partially due to the fine restaurants and the entertainment in the French Quarter.

There is a continual tug-of-war, however, between those who want to build anew and those who want to preserve old sections of the city. "New Orleans is very polarised," says R. Thomas Cucullu Jr. of the city's Chamber of Commerce. "There are land developers who believe everything should be torn down and preservationists who believe nothing should be changed."

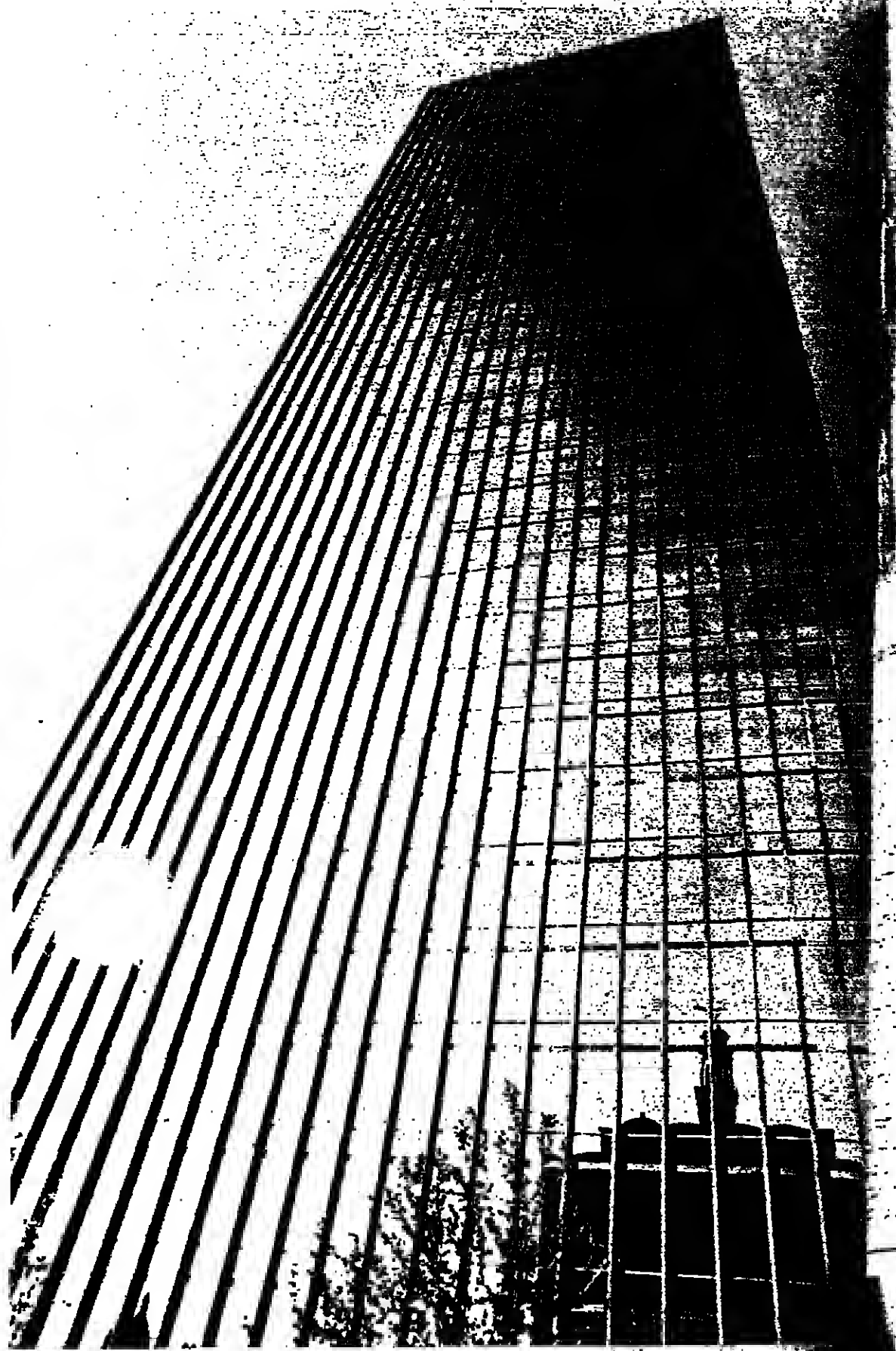
"We are trying to maintain what we have and hopefully improve," says Mayor Landrieu. "People are inclined to examine cities at a point in time, but cities run in cycles. Many cities like Phoenix and San Jose are working on their first stock of housing, but we may have replaced our housing three, four, five times" since the city began. "It is one thing to grow, another to replenish and rejuvenate."

Farther west in the oil-boom city of Houston and in prosperous Dallas/Ft. Worth, the accent is on youth—and growth. Texas has no corporate income tax, no personal income tax. The style is "blowing and going," in the words of one Dallas banker.

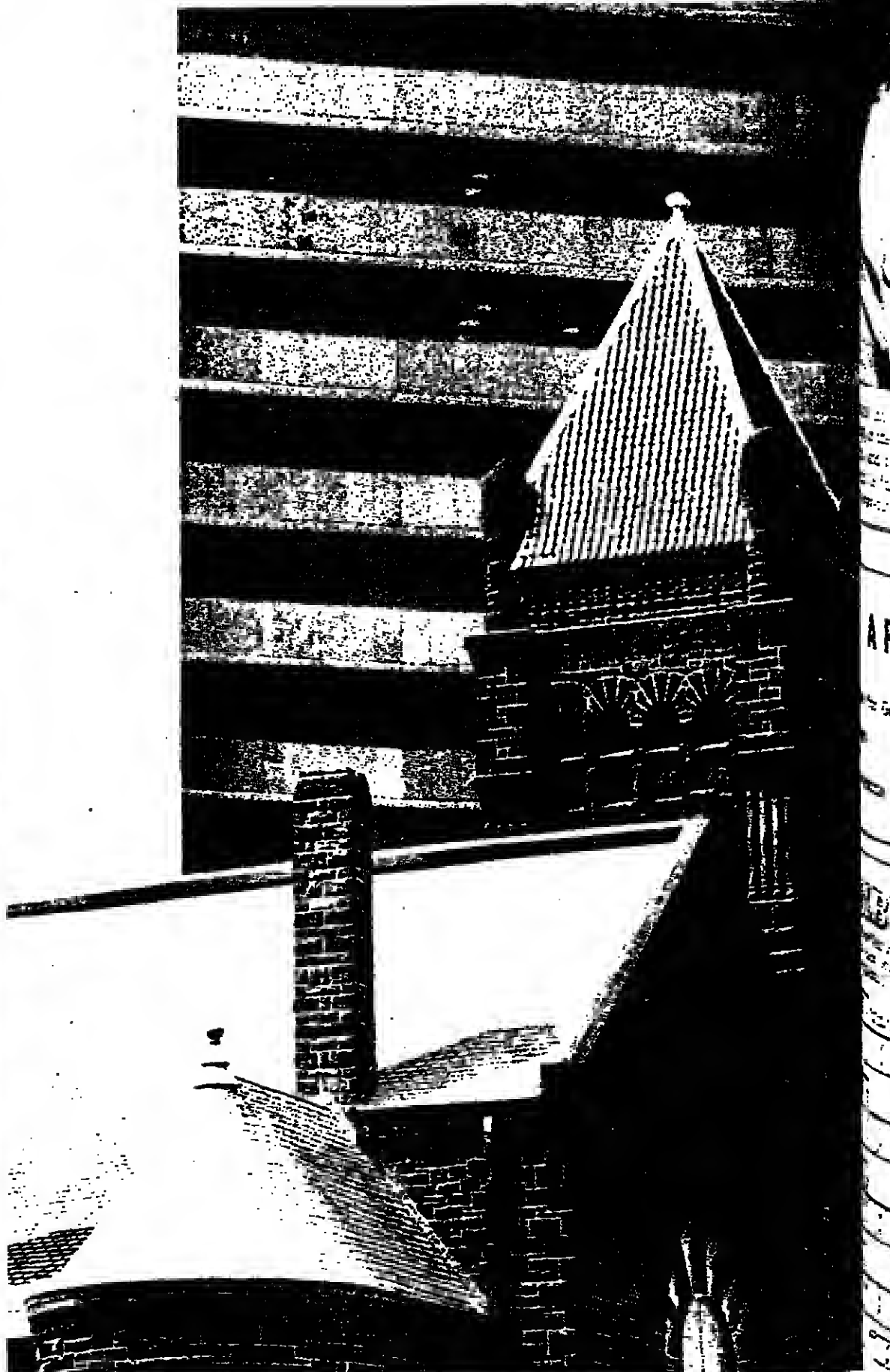
Newcomers are welcomed as long as they are willing to pitch in. "People who come here are immediately brought into community life," declares Charles Tandy, a Fort Worth entrepreneur and driving force behind Radio Shack and other highly successful consumer-oriented businesses there. Newcomers are needed and wanted. Everybody is new here really; there is just a matter of 50 years between old and new."

"Dallas is quite an entrepreneurial town," comments Charles H. Pistor Jr., president of Republic National Bank of Dallas. "The wealth of Dallas is due in large part to the fact that so many owners are here in comparison to salaried people."

In Houston, however, unemployment is turning up as jobseekers, hearing about the booming Houston economy, flood in. The jobless rate rose to 6.3 per cent in June and may still be rising. Numbers of jobs are also on the rise, but not fast enough to keep pace with the influx of job-hungry newcomers.



DALLAS: A 40-storey office tower glistens in the southern sun.



BIRMINGHAM: A modern Bell telephone building rises behind a church.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY REGION

	1975 personal income	Per cent increase from 1974
U.S. as a whole	\$ 5,834	7.1
New England	\$ 6,086	6.8
Middle Atlantic	\$ 6,411	7.3
Great Lakes	\$ 6,131	7.0
Plains	\$ 5,715	8.7
Southeast	\$ 4,926	5.1
Southwest	\$ 5,265	8.3
Rocky Mountain	\$ 5,452	6.3
Far west	\$ 6,434	8.5
Alaska	\$ 8,815	27.9
Hawaii	\$ 6,426	6.4

Source: Survey of Current Business.



NEW ORLEANS: Skyscrapers have sprouted up in the heart of the city.







## Madrid primed for strike by student demonstration

MADRID, Sept. 30 (R). — Riot police charged with batons and fired smoke bombs today to disperse several hundred student demonstrators preparing for a general strike in Madrid tomorrow.

The demonstration and planned strike are in protest at the death of a 21-year-old student, shot apparently by rightwing extremists here three days ago.

The demonstrators chanting "and police repression" gathered in a busy boulevard near the state university, but they quickly broke up when police charged.

Leaflets circulated in the streets, called on Madrid residents to follow the example of the Basques in northern Spain, where last Monday they staged the biggest strike in their troubled region since the 1936-39 civil war.

Striking postmen returned to work in 37 of Spain's 50 provinces, but mail deliveries remained paralysed in Madrid and the industrial centres of Barcelona and Bilbao.

The postal strike began in Madrid a week ago and spread after two strike leaders were arrested and charged with sedition.

Informed sources said the government was prepared to use troops to run the postal services if necessary, but generals opposed

conscripting postmen into the army — a strike-breaking tactic used last January.

Ground staff of the Spanish national airline Iberia announced they would work to rule from tomorrow, threatening to worsen airport confusion, caused by a seven-week-old go-slow by air traffic controllers.

The airline workers are demanding a single labour contract for both ground and air personnel.

About 500 hoteliers from Spanish holiday resorts marched to the information and tourism ministry today to seek government aid in countering the ill effects of a tourism slump. They said many hotels would be forced to close if they did not get generous loans and tax relief.

### Mark under pressure

## Sterling falls slightly after erratic fluctuations

LONDON, Sept. 30 (R). — After a day of erratic swings sterling fell back in late trading today and closed half a cent lower than its opening level.

Foreign exchange dealers reported sharp fluctuations in a generally tight market, with the atmosphere still clouded by the pound's record plunge earlier in the week and the British government's subsequent efforts to haul it back.

In one burst of hectic activity, the pound climbed to 1.70 U.S. dollars, a full three cents above last night's figure. But the level quickly dropped back to around the 1.68 mark. At close of trading the pound at 1.6815 dollars.

Dealers said one source of the pound's earlier strength was a rumour, subsequently squashed, that

the Bank of England was about to raise its minimum lending rate.

Some of the late drop in sterling's support was attributed to anxieties over leftwing oratory at the Labour Party's annual conference in Blackpool.

One party leftwinger, Norman Atkinson, demanded a takeover of financial institutions. The conference as a whole approved a resolution approving bank nationalisation, even though Prime Minister James Callaghan has said he will resist it.

Market fears were not dispelled by a speech in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, slammed leftwing demands and rejected any idea of adopting a siege economy with anti-import walls.

The West German central bank intervened in trading on the foreign exchange market in Frankfurt today to dampen a rush to buy the mark and check its steep rise.

Only one Western currency rose solidly against the mark. This was the pound sterling, moving upwards in a recovery from this week's record lows.

At the early afternoon fixing, when leading bankers set nominal rates for the day, the pound reached 4.125 marks, up from an opening price of 4.0875 and well clear of Tuesday's all-time low of 4.028.

The United States dollar, French franc, Swiss franc, and the mark's partners in the European joint float or "snake" all lost ground in Frankfurt, with the dollar and French franc heaviest hit.

The West German Central Bank announced a small purchase of ten million dollars at the fixing to strengthen the American currency against the mark. Dealers said that in addition to this official purchase, the bank was believed to have bought more dollars during the morning in market trading.

It also took in substantial quantities of snake currencies to prop them up against the mark, dealers said.

The dollar was fixed at 2.4365 marks, lower than yesterday's 2.4630 but marginally above this morning's low 2.4357.

Dealers commented that currency-holders were apparently now preferring to sell francs rather than pound to buy marks since

DIPLOMATS MEET — Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsos, shakes hands with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Dr. Kissinger's Waldorf suite in New York, where they met on Wednesday. [AP wirephoto].

## This time arsenic Italian industrial explosion raises new pollution fears

MANFREDONIA, Italy, Sept. 30. (R). — A leading Italian pollution expert today warned that the country faced a second major pollution in less than three months unless immediate steps were taken to decontaminate an area covered by arsenic last weekend.

Last weekend's industrial accident was at the state-controlled Anic petrol chemical plant near here.

The main worry in this southern Italian town was that the accident would have repercussions on the area's fishing industry.

Some reports said a high level of arsenic had been found in samples of sea-water taken from areas close to the factory, and there were fears that a temporary ban on fishing in the zone might be extended.

Today police launches were patrolling the coast to enforce the ban on fishing. Troops were reported on their way to mount guards in the 10-square kms. area already cordoned off.

The Anic explosion, which occurred last Sunday, is the second major industrial accident in Italy recently. In early July, quantities of the highly toxic dioxin chemical were released from a factory at Seveso, north of Milan, forcing the evacuation of more than 700 people from their homes.

Anic executives said they calculated that more than a tonne of arsenic was released by the explosion while the local union said the quantity could be three times as great.

The accident had so far been felt only on the industrial area, rather than in a residential area as was the case at Seveso. But some farm land has been affected and there have been reports of farmyard animals of the days following the explosion.

## NATO, Warsaw Pact talk on force reductions still

VIENNA, Sept. 30 (R). — NATO and Soviet bloc nations started a new round of negotiations on force reductions today, but basic bargaining positions remained unchanged.

Western officials said a Warsaw Pact statement presented to the 19-nation conference after a two-month summer recess produced "nothing encouraging."

The seven Warsaw Pact participants said they continued to insist on equal reductions by countries with troops in central Europe, to maintain a post-war balance of ground forces that numerically favours the communist side.

The three-year-long mutual force reduction conference resumed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, with both sides demanding answers to proposals tabled during the past 10 months. NATO diplomats said privately that no progress was expected until after the United States presidential election in November.

Czechoslovak chief delegate Meisner, who spoke on behalf of the communist alliance, called NATO to "recognise the reality of an approximate parity of forces to 'recognise the reality of an approximate parity of forces in central Europe, was the only way to reach agreement, he said."

NATO has rejected communist demands for equal cuts, a that this would leave Soviet superiority unchanged. The alliance says the Warsaw Pact enjoys a 150,000-man advantage in ground forces stationed in central Europe.

Conference officials said ideas emerged from the 50th 112th plenary session today

MOMENT OF TRUTH — James Hauser, former Lockheed executive, enters the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome Thursday to give testimony to a parliamentary commission investigating alleged payoffs by the American aircraft company. [AP wirephoto].

## Grief, anxiety mark China's national day celebrations

PEKING, Sept. 30 (R). — China marks its national day tomorrow under the sombre shadows of Mao Tse-tung's death and signs of a new campaign against rightwing "capitalist roaders."

The 27th anniversary of the founding of Communist China looked like being one of the quietest.

Official celebrations have been called off because of Chairman Mao's death, and for once the people of Peking will not be strolling through parks full of side-shows, streamers and lanterns.

Instead they could be studying a toughly worded call by China's radical left for a renewed drive against politicians accused of hinting to take the road back to capitalism.

An article in the official People's Daily yesterday featured what one western analyst called the most aggressive language since Chairman Mao died on Sept. 9. Its inflammatory tone contrasted with the theme of national unity which has predominated in the intervening weeks.

Written by two officials at the staunchly radical Tsinghua University, the article referred to disgraced former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping as "a mad dog" and said it was Mao's wish to carry on the struggle against capitalist roaders.

Tsinghua University, on the outskirts of Peking, was the launch pad for the attack on Teng

that followed Premier Chou En-lai's death last January. Teng was dismissed three months later.

The article spoke of Teng grinding his teeth, fabricating rumours, usurping the name of the chairman and adopting the "most despicable means to alter, smear and attack Mao Tse-tung thought."

Not just the bourgeoisie within the communist party but the "soil" which bears the bourgeoisie should be destroyed in a struggle that could last for generations, it declared.

Western analysts said the article reflected the left's determination that there should be no ideological capitulation as a result of Mao's death.

### Gemayel announces drive against Aley

[Continued from page 1] by Egypt unless Jordan is also invited to attend, highly-placed sources said today.

Egypt wants to limit attendance at the meeting to itself, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The sources said Syria was insisting Jordan should be included because it was familiar with Palestinian problems.

"Syria has affirmed it will not attend the proposed summit unless Jordan is present too," the sources added.

### Suspended Kuwaiti paper republished

KUWAIT, Sept. 30 (R). — The Kuwait daily newspaper Al Watan resumed publication today, one month after being suspended by the government.

The newspaper was one of five publications suspended for between one and three months for contravening a newly amended Publications Law giving the government wider powers to control the press.

The law was amended on Aug. 29 enabling the government to act without reference to a court against newspapers and other publications whose policies were considered contrary to the national interest or to serve foreign interests. The government can now suspend a publication for up to two years and may revoke a newspaper's license.

On the same day, the emir of Kuwait had dissolved parliament and suspended part of the constitution.

The suspended publications had expressed opposition to the dissolution of the 64-member national assembly and the suspension of constitutional provisions.

## Japanese court hears more Lockheed payoff charges

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (R). — Prosecutors today laid more charges against ultra-rightist businessman Yoshio Kodama, who his defence counsel said was too ill to appear at the start of his trial in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Tokyo district court Judge Yoshitomi Takada postponed the opening of the trial until Dec. 16 after defence counsel said Kodama, who is reported to have been bedridden since the Lockheed scandal broke in early February, was too ill to come to court.

The 65-year-old former "secret consultant" for Lockheed had been indicted for evading 850 million yen (\$2.8 million) in income tax and violations of the Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Law.

Prosecutors today said they had laid further charges, alleging he had evaded more taxes totalling 738,790,000 yen (about \$2.5 million) and had received additional money from a Lockheed executive in violation of the Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Law.

A total of 15 people, including former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, have so far been charged on various counts in connection with the Lockheed affair, in which company officials have admitted paying

ing out millions of dollars to further the sale of their planes in Japan.

Prosecutors also said today they had laid perjury charges against former Marubeni Corporation Chairman Hiro Hiyama, and the President of Japan's domestic All-Nippon Airways (ANA), Tokuji Wakasaka, accusing them of telling lies in testimony before a parliamentary committee probing the Lockheed affair.

Hiyama had already been charged with violating the Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Law, and Wakasaka with bribery and violation of the Exchange Law.

Marubeni, one of Japan's largest trading companies, had acted as the Lockheed agent in Japan, while ANA purchased 21 Lockheed Tristar jetliners.

In the district court today, Judge Takada also postponed to December the trial of a Kodama aide, 39-year-old Tsuneo Tachikawa, charged with violating the Exchange Law in collusion with the former Lockheed secret consultant.

However, he decided to open Tachikawa's trial on an unrelated charge of extortion, to which the Kodama aide has pleaded not guilty.

## Indira Gandhi lashes out at "foreign meddling" in India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (R). — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today powerful organisations abroad were supporting the opposition parties in India and supplying funds to divisive forces within the country.

She said the "so-called democratic countries" claimed to be especially concerned about India because they loved it so much that they wanted democracy in India.

Yet they had talked against India even before the state of internal emergency was declared last year and when there were no curbs on the press, Mrs. Gandhi said.

They opposed India because it was trying to establish its own standards, and strike out on an independent path. She said that even communist countries talked of providing their people with the same standards of life as Americans.

Mrs. Gandhi said propaganda abroad that there were strong separatist trends and divisions in India was baseless. But what was true was that divisive forces within India were receiving funds and support from abroad.

Mr. Gandhi was opening the National Institute of Social Studies and Research here, set up by her ruling Congress Party to train 2,500 activists in party ideology. The prime minister also attacked foreign criticism of India's new family planning programme which is based on sterilisation.

She said that whispering campaigns about forced sterilisations had led to the beating up of police

in Calcutta, where one policeman had died in hospital.

Mrs. Gandhi made no reference to other instances of violent opposition to the sterilisation campaign, though unpublished reports here indicate these have led to deaths in several towns across northern India.

But she said there had been a deliberate campaign to create misunderstanding among Moslems, while there were no religious reasons against family planning.

Mrs. Gandhi linked criticism of her government by western democracies with the move by opposition parties here to unite.

## ARABIAN HORSE RACING

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.

### WANTED FOR EMBASSY

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A realistic background for Ultra Electronics new 215 twin-frequency distress beacon, installed on a British life raft. It is claimed to be the first beacon to provide transmissions on both the marine and aircraft distress frequencies. The first order for the beacon, valued at £75,000, has been received from the Danish Government for use in their ships sailing between Denmark and Greenland, and follows four years of rigorous testing in the Arctic circle.